

V. Catalog of Lost, Stolen, Never Sent, or Otherwise Missing Commemorative Stones

A number of commemorative stones intended for the Washington Monument are not there now. These stones were stolen, discarded, given away, or never delivered. This catalog contains information on these stones, presented as transcriptions of documents found during the course of research for the commemorative stones. Some of the documents examined were newspaper clippings or photocopies of clippings; citations were often brief or without source or date. Obtaining full citations was not carried out for this project. A list of abbreviations used in this catalog is found in Appendix A.

Three stones (Florida, Connecticut, and Louisiana) that were set into place during the first period of construction had deteriorated to such an extent that they were replaced, one-by-one, over the years. Information on these stones is found in the “Catalog of the Commemorative Stones.”

In 1885 and 1888, five stones were donated to the U.S. National Museum (now the Smithsonian Institution, divided into its constituent museums in 1958). These stones came from Mount Vesuvius, Egypt, the Temple of Esculapius, the William Tell Chapel, and the Tomb of Napoleon. Three of the stones (Ancient Egyptian Head, William Tell Chapel, and Napoleon’s Tomb) have no mention in the archival record after their accession in 1888. Vesuvius and Temple of Esculapius are last mentioned in 1911, when their removal from display was discussed.³⁹ The Head Curator of Geology mentioned breaking them into specimens; building stone samples from the U.S. National Museum were constructed into the Stone Exposure Test Wall in 1948, but samples from these two particular stones were not included.⁴⁰ The Registrar’s Office at the National Museum of American History and the collections managers of the Mineral Sciences and Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History were contacted during the course of this research, but none could find records of the stones in their collections.

³⁹ Correspondence between Richard Rathburn (Assistant Secretary in charge of National Museum), W.H. Holmes (Head Curator, Department of Anthropology), George Merrill (Head Curator of Geology), Theodore T. Belote (Assistant Curator, Division of History), and Col. Spencer Cosby (Office of Public Buildings and Grounds) discussing the removal of the “Mt. Vesuvius” and “Temple of Esculapius” stones from display in the museum. The curators of the anthropology, history, and geology departments all refused the stones for their collections. The Office of Public Building and Grounds also refused the stones for insertion into the monument. The possibility of the “condemnation” of the stones is mentioned, but is the final decision is not documented. [Microfilm Reel 132 (1888), Accession Number 21294, SIA.]

⁴⁰ “If the blocks are finally rejected I might consider breaking them into hand specimens for the duplicate series.” [George Merrill, Head Curator of Geology, memorandum to Mr. Ravenel, October 12, 1911; Microfilm Reel 132 (1888), Accession Number 21294, SIA.], and Daniel W. Kessler and R.E. Anderson, “Stone Exposure Test Wall,” *Building Materials and Structures Report 125*, United States Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951.

Name or description: Pope's Stone

Documented information:

- 1851: "I have the honor to inform you that I have been apprized by His Holiness the Pope . . . of his intention to contribute a block of marble toward the erection of the national monument to the memory of Washington. The block was taken from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace, adjoining the palace of the Caesars, and is to receive the inscription of 'Rome to America.'" [Lewis Cass, Jr., Charge d' Affaires, Rome, letter to Secretary of the National Monument Society, Washington, December 24, 1851, quoted in "The Pope's Stone," *Columbia*, February 1933; MLK.]
- 1852: "The Pope has directed two large stones—the one to be taken from the Capitol, the other from the Coliseum—to be prepared in Rome and to be presented by him to the Washington Monument now being erected in the city of Washington to the memory of the Father of his Country." [AG, January 30, 1852.]
- 1853: "The stone from the government of Rome, to be inserted in the column, has arrived." [AG, October 20, 1853.]
- 1853: "Since our visit to the Monument previous to yesterday two interesting blocks have been received. One of these is from the people of the Eternal City, a beautiful block of variegated marble, highly polished and apparently very hard. . . ." [DNI, November 4, 1853.]
- 1854: "That the block was evidently mutilated beyond recognition, before it was thrown into the river, was the belief of investigators who found fragments on the banks of the Potomac, the morning after its disappearance. The Washington Sentinel, of March 8, 1854, mentioned the 'many fragments of this stone at the office of the association in the City Hall.' The Sunday following the destruction of the 'Pope's stone,' souvenir hunters flocked to the scene. As reported in the Evening Star, of March 13: 'Great numbers of persons visited the Monument Grounds yesterday, all apparently anxious to obtain information about the shattered block, and looking for pieces of it. Five dollars an inch was offered for pieces of the genuine . . .'" ["The Pope's Stone."]
- 1854: "The Block of Marble, a contribution from the government of Rome, for insertion in the monument to Washington, was several nights since destroyed by some unknown persons . . . We yesterday saw the many fragments of this stone at the office of the association, in the City Hall." [*Washington Sentinel*, March 8, 1854.]
- 1865: "There was a stone in this collection which, to the deep mortification and regret of all thoughtful and right-minded men of the country, we have to record as existing neither in this depository nor in the walls of the monument. Allusion is made to the beautiful block of African marble taken from the Temple of Concord, in Rome, a contribution from the Roman Government through his Holiness the Pope, its constituted head, and which was ruthlessly plundered in the night time by an infamous gang, and destroyed, in the spring of 1854. . . ." ["The Washington National Monument," *DNI*, December 2, 1865.]
- 1892: "[During the digging for the new piers for the Long Bridge over the Potomac River,] near the southwest corner of the abutment . . . he [the diver] encountered the corner of a piece of large dressed stone . . . sharply cut and beautifully polished piece of variegated marble, striated in veins of pink and white, which, seen through the green

scintillating light of the water took on iridescent tints . . . It was not a large block, more like a slab, about six inches thick, and perhaps a foot and a half by three feet in surface dimensions. . . . Edwards turned the stone over and . . . noticed a half-effaced inscription on one side. . . . The closer inspection that the clear light of upper air allowed showed that the stone was not as perfectly preserved as had at first imagined, but it had evidently suffered under the hammer before finding its resting place in the still depths of the Potomac. Large spawls had been knocked off it in several places, and an inscription on one side had been partially destroyed. Enough remained, however to make out 'Ro—t—merica' cut deep in Gothic characters. . . . the stone was thrown face up in one corner of the barge . . ." [Two days later, the stone disappeared again, stolen from the building in which it was stored.] ["The Potomac Gives Up Its Long Hidden Secrets, The Story told by a Slab," *TWP*, June 19, 1892, and "Stole the Pope's Stone," *TWP*, June 21, 1892.]

Notes:

For a lengthy description of the theft of the Pope's Stone, see Torres.

The *Daily National Intelligencer* described the stone as "variegated" and of "African marble." African marble may refer to *Africano*, a brechiated marble from western Turkey and quarried by the ancient Romans. *Africano* is dark purple-red in color.⁴¹ Whether some of the pieces of the Pope's Stone were salvaged—and whether reputed salvaged pieces really are pieces from this stone—has been the subject of several research endeavors. A reputed piece of the stone is now in the National Building Museum (on loan from the Smithsonian Institution), carved into a column measuring about eighteen inches in height. It was donated to the Smithsonian in 1972, by a woman who had it hidden in her home for some sixty years; she stated that the piece had been given to her by a the brother of one of the thieves.⁴²

Other pieces of the stone (or in one case, the stone itself) were the subjects of newspaper articles; the locations of these pieces today are not known. A 1959 article reports on a story that the stone is buried under the pavement at the intersection of 21st and R Streets; a week later the story was said to be a hoax. In this second article, the author discovered that the Right Rev. Philip M. Hannan had an 8-inch miniature of the Washington Monument on his desk, carved from the Pope's Stone.⁴³ In 1973, Donald Sexton, a collector in Darlington, Maryland, had a piece of the Pope's Stone that was mounted onto a board along with a letter describing it and a picture of Pope Pius IX.⁴⁴

See: A Roma Americae in the "Catalog of the Commemorative Stones."

⁴¹ Raniero Gnoli, *Marmora Romana*, Rome: Edizioni dell'Elefante, 1988.

⁴² Paul Hodge, "Pope's Stone Mystery: Is The Evidence in Smithsonian?" *TWP*, June 1, 1978.

⁴³ George Kennedy, "The Rambler . . . Is Let In On a Secret," *TWS*, May 21, 1959, and George Kennedy, "The Rambler . . . Thinks His Leg's Been Pulled," *TWS*, May 26, 1959.

⁴⁴ Roberta Wyper, "Man Claims He has Piece of Monument," *The Sunday Star and Daily News*, January 28, 1973, and "Part Of 'The Pope's Stone' Missing 119 Years, May Be Here," newspaper clipping, no date; NCR.

Name or description: Vesuvius

Documented information:

- 1853: "Since our visit to the Monument previous to yesterday two interesting blocks have been received. . . . The other is a block of lava from Vesuvius, marked 'Wm. Terrell, Geo.' This lava is dotted over with specks of sulphur." [*DNI*, November 4, 1853.]
- 1850s Wilcox drawing
- 1880 Gedney drawing
- 1885: "1. Block of Lava, from Vesuvius" and related correspondence arranging transport of stone from Washington Monument grounds to the museum. [Microfilm Reel 102 (1886), Acc. No. 16905; SIA]
- 1880s: "List of Blocks Contributed for Insertion in the Interior Walls of the Washington National Monument." [FH]
- 1911 sketch (dimensions: 36" x 18" x 17") [SIA]

Name or description: Ancient Egyptian Head

Documented information:

- 1872: "Ancient Egyptian Head, presented by J.H. Lehman," on "List of contribution blocks at lapidarium, Washington National Monument Society." ["The Report of Committee on District of Columbia in Relation to the Completion of the Washington National Monument," Washington National Monument Office, January 22, 1872, House of Representatives, Report No. 48.]
- 1880 Gedney drawing
- 1885 Upham drawing
- 1888: "1 Block of Marble with Egyptian head inserted in same. 'This head was carved between two and three thousand years ago by the ancient Egyptians, for the temple erected in honor of Augustus on the bank of the Nile. Brought from there by J. A. Lehman and presented to the Washington Monument.'" [Dimensions: 1' 6" x 2' x 6"] [G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the United States National Museum, Washington D.C., receipt to Mr. G.W. Thomas, Custodian of the Washington Monument, October 22, 1888 (Dimensions are from a related piece of correspondence.); Entry 492, RG 42, NAB.]
- 1888: National Museum, Smithsonian Institution Accession Card and related correspondence arranging transport of stone from Washington Monument grounds to the museum and acknowledging their receipt. [Microfilm Reel 132 (1888), Acc. No. 21294, SIA.]

Name or description: Temple of Esculapius

Documented information:

- 1865: “. . . ‘From the Temple of ‘Aesculapius, Island of Paros,’ presented by the officers of U.S. steamer Saranac, there is a block of white marble . . .” [“The Washington National Monument,” *DNI*, December 2, 1865.]
- 1872: “From the Temple of Esculapius, Island of Paros, presented by officers of the United States steam frigate Saranac” on “List of contribution blocks at lapidarium, Washington National Monument Society.” [“Report of Committee on District of Columbia in Relation to the Completion of the Washington National Monument,” Washington National Monument Office, January 22, 1872, House of Representatives, Report No. 48.]
- 1888: “1 Block of Marble. ‘From the temple of Esculapius Island of Paros. Presented by the Officers of the U.S. Steam Frigate Saranac. Aug. 13, 1855.’” [Dimensions: 4' 10" x 2' x 7"] [G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the United States National Museum, Washington D.C., receipt to Mr. G.W. Thomas, Custodian of the Washington Monument, October 22, 1888 (Dimensions are from a related piece of correspondence.); Entry 492, RG 42, NAB.]
- 1888: National Museum, Smithsonian Institution Accession Card and related correspondence arranging transport of stone from Washington Monument grounds to the museum and acknowledging their receipt. [Microfilm Reel 132 (1888), Accession Number 21294; SIA.]
- 1911 sketch (dimensions: 4' 11 ½" x 24 ½" x 7") [SIA]

Name or description: William Tell Chapel

Documented information:

- 1881: “Enclosing communication from U.S. Consul at Zurich, who desires to present to the proper persons a stone from Tell’s Chapel, in Switzerland, for insertion in the monument.” [John Hay, Acting Secretary of State, letter to Col. Casey, August 23, 1881; Entry 490, RG 42, NAB.]
- 1888: “1 Block of Sandstone. ‘This block is from the original chapel built to William Tell in 1388, on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, at the spot where he escaped from Gessler. Presented by Consul S. H. M. Byers.’” [Dimensions: 1' 7" x 11" x 5 ½"] [G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the United States National Museum, Washington D.C., receipt to Mr. G.W. Thomas, Custodian of the Washington Monument, October 22, 1888 (Dimensions are from a related piece of correspondence.); Entry 492, RG 42, NAB.]
- 1888: National Museum, Smithsonian Institution Accession Card and related correspondence arranging transport of stone from Washington Monument grounds to the museum and acknowledging their receipt. [Microfilm Reel 132 (1888), Acc. No. 21294; SIA.]

Name or description: Napoleon's Tomb

Documented information:

- 1888: "1 Rough Block of Marble. No inscription on same. 'From the tomb of Napoleon.'" [Dimensions: 2' x 1' 5" x 5"] [Receipt from G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the United States National Museum, Washington D.C., to Mr. G.W. Thomas, Custodian of the Washington Monument, October 22, 1888 (Dimensions are from a related piece of correspondence.); Entry 492, RG 42, NAB.]
- 1888: National Museum, Smithsonian Institution Accession Card and related correspondence arranging transport of stone from Washington Monument grounds to the museum and acknowledging their receipt. [Microfilm Reel 132 (1888), Acc. No. 21294; SIA.]

Name or description: Lochoo Islands (Ryukyu)

Documented information:

- 1854: "In 1854, Commodore Mathew C. Perry brought back a large stone from a quarry in the Kingdom of Ryukyu (Okinawa) . . . The stone was a gift from the Ryukyuan people to help construct a monument in memory of 'the great mandarin,' George Washington. Commodore Perry's plan was to embed the 'Lew Chew Stone' in the monument wall . . . The 'Lew Chew Stone' was lost probably at the time of the U.S. Civil War." [Program, Dedication of the Ryukyu Stone, August 4, 1989., NACC]
- 1872: "Lochoo Islands" on "List of contribution blocks at lapidarium, Washington Monument Society." ["The Report of Committee on District of Columbia in Relation to the Completion of the Washington National Monument." Washington National Monument Office, Washington, January 22, 1872. House of Representatives, Report No. 48.]

Note: see Ryukyu in "Catalog of the Commemorative Stones."

Name or description: Siam

Documented information:

- "The present stone [in the monument] replaces a stone that was too small and degraded for insertion. A letter written by the Washington Monument Society to John A. Alderman, US Consul General in Siam (Nov. 5, 1881), summarizes the correspondence regarding the stone and suggests that a replacement would be accepted if sent: 'It was a matter of regret that the stone was so very small, and seems to be not of durable character. . . . The stone is exceedingly small, measuring eleven inches by six inches and bears the inscription 'Presented to the Washington National Monument Association by His Majesty the Second King of Siam.'" The stone's origin is mentioned as well: 'The

stone was excavated by His Majesty's orders from the royal quarries in the Korat Hills distant about 100 miles from the city of Bangkok.” [John A. Halderman, US Minister at Bangkok, December 11, 1882, enclosed in letter from John Davie, to Horatio King, February 14, 1883; Entry 439, RG 42, NAB.]

Note: see Siam in “Catalog of the Commemorative Stones.”

Name or description: Coade, London

Documented information:

- 1867: On the 5th . . . Mr. R.W. Clarke, Architect of the Capitol Extension, presented to the National Washington Monument Association an interesting relic in the shape of the cap stone taken from over the north door of the Old Capitol Building, which was built in the year 1816. The fragment is of composition, about eighteen inches long, and about twelve inches wide at the top, and eight or ten inches wide at the base. In front is a carved head of Melpomene, Goddess of the Drama, artistically executed, while beneath the lower end of the stone are the words ‘Coade, London, 1793’ thus indicating its age to be a number of years anterior to the time when it was inserted into the Old Capitol building. The exact history of this stone is not known, though it is believed to have been sent here from London as a present to the United States Government, to be used for the purpose to which it was applied. The relic is curious in appearance, and will afford another of the thousands of interesting features which will be embedded in the Washington Monument when completed.” [TES, November 23, 1867.]

Name or description: Wales

Documented information:

- 1854 engraving [*Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion*, April 29, 1854, p. 272.]
- 1854: “We give on the page herewith a representation of the stone to be presented for the Washington Monument by the Welsh inhabitants of the city of New York. This stone and the *epic* which its sculpturing so expresses, has been prepared by Mr. T.D. Jones, N. York. The size of the marble is eight feet by five, containing in *alto relievo* a group which illustrates by a very simple allegory the most prominent characteristics of the Welsh nation; and may be regarded as an epic of Welsh character, exquisitely carved in stone. . . .” [*Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion*.]

Note: see Wales in “Catalog of the Commemorative Stones.”

Name or description: Birthplace of Hahnemann

Documented information:

- “Dr. Paul Wolfe, Medical Councillor, of Dresden, and Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, has provided, at his own expense, a stone three feet long, two wide and eighteen inches thick, of Syenite, from the bank of the Elbe, opposite Meissen, the birthplace of Hahnemann, for the Washington Monument. Mr. Launitz polishes and cuts the inscription upon it. This is the stone which a committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy was appointed to secure.” [NYDT, June 8, 1854.]

Name or description: Panama Railroad Company

Documented information:

- “The schooner *Arabella*, which arrived at this port on Saturday last from Aspinwall. Now Granada, brought a contribution to the Washington monument, supposed to be erecting at the federal city, in the shape of a block of stone from the Obispo quarry. The stone is the gift of the Panama Railroad Company; and it is forwarded in the name of the American residents at Panama, who contributed the necessary funds to have it properly dressed and inscribed. The quarry from which it was taken is on the line of the Panama Railroad about four hundred feet this side of the lower Obispo bridge. It will be forwarded to its destination by the officers of the Panama Railroad Company, to whom it is consigned.” [NYDT, May 26, 1857.]

Name or description: Muskogee Nation

Documented information:

- 1993: “It has been brought to my attention . . . a limestone stone [with a concrete slab on top that serves as a bench] on the property of the Muskogee Regional Medical Center. The stone has engraved ‘Muskogee Nation’ in 3 inch letters on the first line across the front and is centered. On the second line at the bottom of the stone the words, ‘May the 26th 1850.’ On the upper left is, ‘This stone intended for the Washington Monument’ in one inch letters. I measured the stone, it is 43" long, 12" deep and 19" wide. It appears to have been repaired at each end of the front side and also as a crack that runs partially diagonal on the front. No one seems to know the history of this stone on or how it got on city property although the city of Muskogee is located on land which was land of the Creek Nation (Muscogee Tribe).” [Betty Whitehorn, President, Board of Directors, The Five Civilized Tribes Museum, Muskogee, Oklahoma, letter to Arnold Goldstein, Superintendent, April 15, 1993; NACC.]
- 2001 photograph [Jennifer Lyles, *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, April 26, 2001.]

- 2003: Muskogee Nation stone now situated outside the Five Civilized Tribes Museum, Muskogee, Oklahoma. [Telephone conversation with Betty Whitehorn, August 13, 2003.]

Name or description: George Washington's Birthplace

Documented information:

- 1859: Description of procurement of bricks from the chimney of Washington's homestead in Westmoreland County, Virginia. [John Farley, letter to John Carroll Brent, January 1, 1859; Entry 431, RG 42, NAB.]
- 1880 Gedney drawing

Name or description: North Carolina Leopardite

Documented information:

1850s: "The Leopardite Stone. From the Charlotte Observer. In answer to Prof. Colton's request for specimens of the Leopardite stone for the museums at Washington and New York, we have succeeded in getting some blocks near Charlotte, N.C., which Mr. W.G. Berryhill is now putting into the desired shape. A gentleman familiar with such things informs us that the only stone of the kind (spotted like a leopard) is found within one mile of this city, and nowhere else, so far as known. Before the war, a large block of it was sent to Washington to be put into the Washington monument." [TWP, May 29, 1881.]

Name or description: Georgia Amethyst

Documented information:

- 1849: "Another very curious and valuable specimen has been offered to the Board of Managers, and of course accepted, to be placed in the Monument. It is a piece of *amethyst, nine inches long, and twenty inches in circumference*, found in Georgia, and presented by Governor Gilmer, of that State." [DNI, January 25, 1849.]

Name or description: Arizona Territory

Documented information:

- 1865: "... there is a block of silver ore, not yet in this collection, which Major John T. Sprague, 1st United States infantry, a native of Massachusetts, presented to Arizona, through its Governor, during the war, for the purpose of a contribution from that Territory." ["The Washington National Monument," DNI, December 2, 1865.]

Name or description: Texas

Documented information:

- 1852: "Texas has contributed a block of marble for insertion in the Washington monument. It was taken from the quarry in Hamilton's valley, and is represented to be such as will 'favorably compare with any to be seen in that moment of a nation's gratitude to the memory of the Father of his Country.'" [AG, September 9, 1852.]
- 1852: "A block of marble, of the finest texture, and receiving the most beautiful polish, taken from a quarry on the Rio Grande, has been contributed by the Legislature of Texas, to be placed on the Washington National Monument, and was a few days ago presented to the Board of Managers, by Thomas S. Smith, Esq., in the name and at the request of the Governor of the State. This block is four feet in length, two feet in height, and eighteen inches in width, and is equal to the finest specimens of marble which have been received to be placed in the Monument, and it now completes the full complement of block[s] from all the States of the Union." [BDE, October 23, 1852.]

Name or description: California (various)

Documented information:

- 1850: "From California, a block of gold quartz, also to be placed in a panel of white marble, with the name of the State." [DNI, August 7, 1850.]
- 1850: ". . . From ore obtained at Mariposa Diggings, near John Fremont's mine, W.L. Smith prepared a 125 pound block of gold bearing quartz, appropriately chiseled 'California, Youngest Sister of the Union, Brings Her Golden Tribute to the Memory of its Father.' The block was completed by May 21, 1850 . . . Sadly, this appropriate and timely block of gold bearing quartz was rejected as unworthy by Representatives in Congress and citizens of Washington; and, the stone disappeared shortly thereafter." [George W. Peabody, "California's Memorial Stone for the Washington Monument," *California Historian*, Spring 1997, p. 8.]
- 1850: "The block for the Washington Monument, presented by California, has reached Washington city. To-morrow it will be presented to the Monument Association by the California delegation." [State Gazette (Trenton), July 29, 1850.]
- 1852: "We learn from the San Francisco papers that three beautiful marble slabs are now being prepared from the Ringgold quarries, for the National Washington Monument. They are to be four feet in length and two feet in width and of different colors. One has a very correct representation of the Sierra Nevada mountains ingrained upon its surface in natural colors." [AG, October 11, 1852.]
- 1852-54: "The legislature selected marble from the El Dorado County quarry east of the village of Ringgold, three miles east of Placerville. On October 29, 1852, George Marsh was paid \$93 by McBride & Colburn for 15 days labor on [three] blocks for the Washington Monument. At the direction of Governor John Bigler and Colonel John F. Hall, the blocks were hauled by ox team . . . from the quarry to Sacramento. During the great Sacramento fire of November 1852, two of the three blocks were destroyed. After

McBride & Colburn were paid \$3000 for the marble blocks on June 29, 1853, the remaining block was shipped alone; and notice of its arrival in Washington was received on March 29, 1854. . . .” [Peabody, p. 8.]

- 1857: “There were other stones donated from localities in California. One such stone was received at the monument from the mines of Columbia, Tuolumne County, California, dated July 4, 1857. It contained gold quartz stars, and is said to have been lost when the ship *Flying Dutchman* went down off the New Jersey coast. The stone was retrieved from the sea and shipped to Washington, only to disappear and not be listed on the lapidarium inventory of 1874 [sic].” [Peabody, p. 8.]
- 1860: “On July 2, 1860, a stone was received at the monument from Indian Diggings, El Dorado County, California. It too disappeared before the lapidarium inventory of 1874 [sic].” [Peabody, p. 8.]

Name or description: Masons of Newton, Arkansas

Documented information:

- c.1850s: “Sometime later another stone was quarried [near Marble Falls, Arkansas] and sent to the monument site as a donation from the Masons of Newton and neighboring counties.” [Victor A. Croley, “Marble Falls Has Had Many Names,” *Arkansas Gazette*, March 23, 1969.]

Name or description: Masons

Documented information:

- 1880 Gedney drawing
- 1880: “Rough-dressed Red Sandstone . . . 36 x 30”” [CG]

Other stones:

Documented information:

- “The building stones sent in by various states and foreign nations were housed in a long shed. . . . stones sent by mercantile concerns, which were in reality advertisements, oddly disappeared . . .” [U.V. Wilcox, “Building the Washington Monument,” *The Farm Journal*, October 1928, pp. 14, 47.]
- Two stones listed as “No Name; one of “soft stone” and the other of “sand stone.” [“Schedule of Memorial Stone[s] in Stone House at Washington Monument, Mch. 16/85;” Entry 440, RG 42, NAB.]
- “. . . in compliance with the resolution of the Commission, the memorial blocks presented to the Wash. Monument and not used in its construction, have been collected and can be inspected at any time in the lapidarium.” [John M. Wilson, Col., Engineer-in-Charge,

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, letter to Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Comm.,
“For completion of Wash. Mon.,” May 1, 1888; Entry 484, RG 42, NAB.]

Appendix A: Abbreviations

List of abbreviations found in this report:

AG	<i>Alexandria Gazette</i>
APD	National Park Service, Northeast Regional Office, Architectural Preservation Division
BDE	<i>Brooklyn Daily Eagle</i>
CG	Charles Gedney, "Sketches of Tablets Contributed to the Washington National Monument," February 17, 1880; Toner Collection, Rare Book Room, LOC.
DET	<i>Daily Evening Transcript</i> , Boston
DNI	<i>Daily National Intelligencer</i>
FH	Frederick L. Harvey, compiler, "History of the Washington National Monument and Washington National Monument Society," 57 th Congress, 2d Session, Senate Document No. 224, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903.
FLIN	<i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i>
ICE	Ina Capitola Emery, ed. and pub., <i>The Washington Monument</i> , 1909.
I.O.O.F.	International Order of Odd Fellows
I.O.R.M.	Improved Order of Red Men
LOC	Library of Congress
MLK	Martin Luther King Library, Washington, DC, Washingtoniana Collection, vertical files
MR	Michael Richman, Survey of the commemorative stones, typewritten document, 1963; NACC.
NAB	National Archives Building, Washington, DC
NACC	National Park Service, National Capital Parks Central, Resource Center
NCR	National Park Service, National Capital Region, Offices of the Regional Architect and Regional Historian
NPS	National Park Service
NYDT	<i>New York Daily Times</i>
P&P, LOC	Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress
RG	Record Group
RW	R.W. Wilcox, "Facsimiles and Descriptions of the Blocks Contributed to the Washington National Monument," 1850s; NCR.
SDR	<i>Springfield Daily Republican</i> (Massachusetts)
Sched.	"Schedule of Memorial Stones now set in the Interim Walls of the Washington Monument prior to the 16th day of March 1885;" Entry 440, RG 42, NAB.
SIA	Smithsonian Institution Archives
S. of T. stone	Sons of Temperance Transcribed text from the commemorative stone.
TES	<i>The Evening Star</i>
TWP	<i>The Washington Post</i>

TWS	<i>The Washington Star</i>
WW	Walter Wellman, "America's Monument. Interesting Facts About the Great Obelisk at Washington," <i>Harrisburg Telegraph</i> , March 23, 1889, p. 3.

Collections of images:

- 1850s Wilcox drawing: R.W. Wilcox, "Facsimiles and Descriptions of the Blocks Contributed to the Washington National Monument," 1850s; NCR.
- 1880 Gedney drawing: Charles Gedney, "Sketches of Tablets Contributed to the Washington National Monument," February 17, 1880; Toner Collection, Rare Book Room, LOC.
- 1885 Upham drawing: C. Upham, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, February 28, 1885, p. 25.
- 1957 Allen photograph: Josephine D. Allen, Park Archivist, "Memorial Stone Blocks in the Washington Monument Photographed," August 21, 1957; NCR and NACC.
- 1974 photograph: collection of photographs; NACC.
- 1976 Cheek photograph: Richard Cheek, Dunlap Society, 1976; P&P, LOC.
- 1980 photograph: collection of photographs; NACC.
- 2000 NPS slides: collection of slides (digitized for this report) documenting the "before" and "after" condition of the stones for the 2000 Restoration; NACC and APD.